The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1868. NO. 239.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH STREET.

E. H. SCHELL, ... Editor.

E. H. TROTMAN, ... Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single copies, ... $10 00

Subscription, payable to carrier, ... 10 00

Address, THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Dr. Schenck's Pacific Talk to the Public.

Are You on the Fence?

Lotion Beautify Your Complexion.

Singer's Improved Sewing Machine.

A New One.

Songs.

Mason's Superior Cologne.

The Daily Commercial

STATE POLITICS.

The Hon. Jesse Lazear, of Woodville, the oil million, etc., is out as a candidate for the State Judge of Crawford county.

The Democracy of Fulton county have renominated for Congress A. Smith, Esq., for Congress, and nominated George Winters for county, under Bill for Sheriff, Thomas Kirk for Commissioner, Joseph Hall for Commissioner, John Alexander for Auditor, Isaac N. Gray for Surveyor, and E. E. Barton for Coroner.

The Nashville *Republican* says: "We learn that Mr. George W. Lafty is the successful candidate for the Republican Congressional nomination in Clinton county. The nomination is the third one and, we believe, the fourth ballot. George W. Lafty, Clinton; W. T. Watkins, Monroe; G. W. Gilliam, Wayne, were the candidates before the convention. The contest, as all parties, according to their forces, was really between Mr. Lafty and Watkins, although ostensibly between Captain Fite and Mr. Lafty. For being beaten leaves the contest practically between Watkins, Gilliam and Lafty, one of whom is going certain to be nominated. Personally we have nothing of Mr. Lafty, but we hope that he is a true worker and regular Democrat, and the nomination must be conducive to the party. We Gilliam as a radical and active young Republican, and should be sorry to see him defeated. Mr. Watkins is a gentleman of high character and would be the strongest candidate in the field with the voters of Monroe county."

The Erie *Dispatch* announces that B. F. Hayes, Esq., the former editor and proprietor, is about to become connected with the Detroit *Tribune*, as editorial writer, and says: "Besides enjoying the justly-earned reputation of being an able journalist, he is an accomplished printer, and the *Tribune* will be materially benefitted by his services. We understand that our citizens are contributing towards a testimonial of regard which is to be presented to Mr. Hayes before his removal from this city. No man in our midst more richly deserves such a testimonial, for no man has wrought harder or more unremittingly for the interests not only of our city but the entire section of the country. Mr. Hayes leaves with him the best wishes of the whole community."

OHIO NEWS.

There is much complaint of the ravages of the cut worm in Northern Ohio, and it is feared the corn crop has been seriously injured.

The state Congregational Conference at Painesville, on Saturday, adopted a report denouncing the Vienna and all such bound unions, but not excluding members of their churches from the conference.

The Xenia County *Republican* vouches for the fact that James Cassell, of Sharon township, in that county, has not had an hour's sleep since the last of November. He has excellent health and works regularly on his farm. The most powerful opiates fail to have any effect in his case.

A correspondent of the Springfield *Republic* announces the death of Mrs. Lottie Jones, aged one hundred and two years, six months and three days, the oldest resident in Clarke county. She descendants include ten children, fifty-five grand-children, one hundred and two great grand-children, and sixteen great great grand-children.

John Ramborough, of Elmore, Ottawa county, met a spring gun for burglars. After arranging it and starting out, he went back for a knife he had forgotten, and was "blotted by his own powder," the shot taking effect in the lower part of his body, making a critical surgical operation necessary.

The survey for a route for a railroad from Youngstown to Kinsman, via Vernon Falls, has been commenced.

The scheme to connect Ironton with the Jackson and Portsmouth Railroad has proved a failure. All the stock was raised but ten thousand dollars.

The Bellaire *Union* says that in many parts of the country the wheat crop is failing down, and as a natural result the grain will not generally head. The straw is very large and under it the grain is very poor and small, and the recent heavy rains have rusted and wholly killed it. It was a beautiful field showing the necessity of the proposed legislation. It was intended more particularly to apply to railroad, telegraph and like corporations in the State.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, inquired whether the bill did not virtually give the State control of corporations in all cases where single corporations of the various companies, that is, such a number of companies.

Mr. CLARK replied unfavorably to it, and said that such was the prime object of the bill—to carry out the provisions of the Constitution, which declared that monopolies and unnecessary combinations of wealth in any section of the country, and of those upon authority in the Government of the United States, it was the duty and prerogative of the General Government to exercise that authority.

Mr. Powell discussed the bill was passed, as it is.

The morning hour having expired, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by the Committee on Public Lands, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota in aid of a railroad in that State.

Mr. Broomall, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill to confirm the claims of the heirs of Jacob Hall, deceased, to certain lands in the State of Missouri.

Mr. Kasson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the payment of the expenses of the government of the territory of Montana.

Mr. Kasson also reported a bill to complete the military defences of the Pacific coast, and to provide for the construction of a national road, from Washington city to the Pacific coast, and to provide for the construction of a line of telegraph from the Mississippi river to the Pacific coast.

Mr. Kasson also reported a bill

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and goes daily one fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the editorial pluck on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Bees, &c., and other papers of the character in that and other cities, and that leading Buffalo commercial papers and circulars regularly express them with credit. There is none, for limited notice, hardly an item Factory, Oil Refinery, or trading consultatory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—SIXTH DISTRICT.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. Warren Curtin, of Philadelphia.
Thos. E. Wakefield, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. Barnes,	15. Samuel Shoyer,
2. W. J. Palmer,	16. S. F. Wagenseller,
3. Richard Worthy,	17. Jacob Zeigler,
4. G. W. Hill,	18. George W. Rider,
5. Warren P. McGill,	19. John Stewart,
6. J. H. Broadhurst,	20. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Francis C. Beaton,	21. James Bell,
8. Isaac Eckert,	22. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hunter,	23. J. K. Ewing,
10. David W. Sand,	24. Wm. Foos,
11. Wm. Wilson,	25. Chas. E. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	26. J. S. Rimer.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT WILLIER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PEARSON.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER—HENRY LAWICKET.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER—JONATHAN NEELEY.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—S. L. MCCLAY.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. MCKELVY.

THE *World* the other day completely upset the theme the negro likes in an article in the course of which it said:

> To the negro, therefore, the Democratic party promises itself, and begs him to save it!

THE charge made against the Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of unwillingness to named soldiers, that gentleman has sensibly answered. Mr. COLFAX, through the war, was kind to all. This kind of misrepresentation is the meanest of political malice, and as well did HORACE GREELEY understand the slander of public men, that he said his enemies had charged him with the commission of every crime in the Decalogue. We know a good politician who said, when he started in public life, that he was prepared to be charged with killing his father, breaking his mother's heart, cruelly treating his wife, starving his children, and committing robberies and burglaries without end. That frank admission took the sting from half the slander.

THE impression that the COLFAX movement will fail appears to be a growing one. It is understood that the old leads in the party have agreed themselves against it, because it would be the virtual surrender of the party to men and ideas it has always opposed. Whether the COLFAX men are very strong, or only strong enough to make a good deal of noise and not much else, is difficult to determine. The fact that the old leads have thought it best to take the field against him, favors the idea that they believe the first branch of the query is in accordance with the real state of the case. Supposing that COLFAX has no chance the question is, who has? Pennsylvania is the first name that most men pronounce. But it is a fact that the aliens and old leads are about as bitterly opposed to him as old Greek, and the suspicion is abroad that in all this matter a colored gentleman is in the wood-pile, and that his name is SUMNER. Suggesting this, the PITTSBURGH MAN, it is understood, have determined in case they cannot win, and in order to defeat the old leads, to fall back on their choice of Indiana, whose name a good many shrewd ones are just now pronouncing with a knowing look.

THE *World* has not the slightest concern as COLFAX should be the Democratic candidate. If he ever had a chance, it has been destroyed, and the *World* claims to be the destroyer, in the manner following, to wit:

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Will the *World* goon on to argue why nearly against treating negro suffrage as an issue. It has fixed fast and in the nature of the case cannot be disturbed,—and before, the only hope of the Democratic party lies in the chance of securing a share of the negro vote. Damning the nigger, the *World* argues, will never win; and it has many times told the party that it must stop it. "There is no use," says the *World*, to secure "Republicans who are on other grounds ready to join us, *and either will not vote here if we are to elect a Democrat*, or will vote for us openly." This distinct admission that the Democratic party are too weak to think of electing a President alone, certainly does credit to the *World's* candor. Democrats may not think it be so plainly declaring the unwelcome truth, but no intelligent member of the party will dispute it. How to secure the votes of Republicans, therefore, is the vital concern of the party, on the favorable chance hangs its only hope.

THAT CALL.

It was announced, with no little flourish, some weeks since, that a paper was being circulated and "numerously signed," calling upon Prof. BUCHER to become a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second District. We have been looking for the publication ever since, and its being withheld gives color to a rumor, circulated some days ago, that Mr. BUCHER is not altogether satisfied with the prospect before him, and would rather not stand the expense. Teaching is his profession, and his experience thus far in politics has not been such as to favor his advancement as a public officeseeker. If he cannot figure up his election, he may well hesitate about taking the encumbrances of defeat. He now has charge of one of our largest public schools, and should he decide to enter upon the work of concentrating upon himself the Copperhead and Workingmen's vote, the propriety of resigning his position as Principal will no doubt suggest itself to him, for assuredly the ball before him will require all his time, and all his energies—several as well as physical. Either he does a public grave, and drawing his salary from the public treasury, he would doubtless feel a delicacy in holding his present office while laboring to secure his elevation to another. But whether the delay in publishing the call has resulted in or his hesitation in regard to its acceptance, or from some other cause, time must show to I. It is said that the array of names will "startle" a good many people. Those who are in the habit of reading the advertisements, should brace their nerves and prepare for the shock.

IS THIS A FACT?

A great cause of complaint recently in the city of Pittsburgh is the great difference in the price of gas. In one ward the consumer pays more than double the price that he does in another. The gas is all manufactured by one company, and is of the same quality, and delivered in the same manner to all consumers. The only difference is that the price is fixed by the Councilmen, who are elected by the people. Can it be that the Councilmen who vote a higher price for gas in one ward than in another, are influenced by the fact that the consumers in the one ward are Democrats and in the other Republicans?

The above, which we copy from the *Chronicle*, is the first public insinuation we have had that the "peril" alluded to has actually been "warded off." What will insure the gratitude of the people of Pittsburgh, will be the defeat of the proposed consolidation, and the adoption of such measures as will best promote her business interests. Until it is distinctly and authoritatively announced that the danger has been averted, the people may well refrain from any undue manifestations of gratitude. When it is known that the "scheme has been defeated," the obligation and gratitude will be expressed, not in whispers, but in the most audible manner. We conclude as the *Chronicle* began, with the interrogatory: "Is it a fact?" Perhaps General CASS will furnish the public with a satisfactory answer.

THE MOORHEAD TARIFF BILL.

We hope that the Committee of Ways and Means are ready to report this proposed measure, which has been prepared in lieu of the bill reported by the House some time since and laid over. It is the expressed wish of the country that the Committee will at once report, and Congress proceed to consider and pass the measure, not as much from the protective point on by that serious question and necessity involved in the diminution of the debt.

The country is in need of such a salutary measure as this bill, which, in operation, will afford increased facilities for the development of our resources. It is only by development that we can hope ultimately to meet national obligations, which are as sacred as those of a private and honorable individual. And by wise legislation, to place the country in that position to discharge easily the fiscal burdens, is the highest duties of representatives.

We counted out a few days since the intrusion of America being compelled to compete with other nations where labor and capital are organized by perfect system in productive force. Not that we give to them the palm of superiority, unless in age and organization. We only need time to develop the latent forces in the country, which, we yourself on, will be found to be more than are at present enlisted in our perception.

It is in view only of the final burdens that we cast on the nation we would here plead for the early passing of the MOORHEAD Tariff Bill. There must be no impediment placed in the way of our financial advance. Whatever tends to simplify the relation Government bears to its creditors, providing easy methods for sustaining the honor of the nation, is open to commendation and gentle pressure from without to strengthen legislators in their attempts to keep pace with national requirements.

And in taking the position that the Moorhead Bill will give, America only receives that fair chance in the competition much of success, by which she is by reason of growth and unlimited resources entitled.

By this measure the weight of the debt will be thrown on unbridged wealth, which, as fast as it becomes available for purposes of taxation, will relieve the pressure of the burden from those parts of the body politic liable to feel the load. It is chiefly on the resources of the nation that we rely for the hopeful view we constantly take of the financial burden, knowing that our national resources far outweigh our obligations, we desire the speedy passing of the Bill, as one of the acts of legislative wisdom to accommodate the pressure to the most favorable circumstances.

If, by Free Trade, we opened the ports and allowed such a measure as the Tariff Bill, to which we are calling attention, to exist, it would be fortunate in sealing up our resources against national obligations, as effectually as our Northern ports are closed against navigation by frost.

The great forces of our manufactures, minerals, all, even agricultural produce, depend upon the wisdom with which Representatives deal with such an important measure as the Tariff Bill. It is regretted that the labor, conflict and strife of the country be protected, essential that a wise and productive tariff be established, and in our present need the Moorhead Bill will meet the wants of the nation.

Legislation, in provision for future contingencies, not only takes stock of the resources that meet in the national order of things be developed, but calculates on the larger number of persons in existence to share the burden. In first and chief aim is security for obligations. Then, like a wise man in possession of a valuable estate, who proceed by present demands, speculates on future value and provides against the period by a series of financial rulings, knowing that the estate will with wise management not only secure him against loss but enable him to meet all his obligations. The nation has to deal with a vast estate, the riches of which it is impossible to compute; and only requiring an exercise of genius once in order to come out of the tossing ordeal, with the satisfaction that the increase in population and development will render financial faith a matter of certainty.

It is in view of these facts, established by the existence of the latent wealth and the growth of population, to call into action our those relies inherent with the country, that we say hasten the passage of this bill, so that our steady production and yet forcible advance may become more apparent to those who do not, at all times, when treating of our responsibilities, judge them by that logic of facts our national unleveraged wealth will justify.

A FREE PRESS.

MR. BRIGHT, in his Liverpool speech, ascribed the rapid progress made in England during the last few years to the existence of a cheap press. In 1855 the stamp duty was repealed. By that law every newspaper was compelled to be printed on stamped paper, the stamp being at the corner of the sheet, so as to be seen as it passed through the mails. Now and unsuccessful efforts were made previous to 1855 to make the stamp papers free, but repeated failures resulted. Soon as the stamp duty was abolished penny, or two cent papers, started up all over the country, and half their own brandy until now, when the duty was taken from paper, increasing the newspaper press free. The result has been that every little town has its newspaper, and towns of any size, two or three, representing the different political parties. These papers, generally speaking, that have the hardest fight to live are the extreme radical and tory sheets. The first have large circulations, but by reason of their radicalism are not favorites with the shopkeeping class, who prefer more moderate views. The tory press is well patronized by advertisers, but have small circulations. These journals that inherit conservatism and generally support the Russian school of politics, enjoy extensive patronage. In our remarks we do not include such papers as the Manchester *Examiner and Times* or the London *Morning Star*, which are of the Jones Bowery school, and circulate extensively.

The English daily of the largest circulation is the *Telegraph*, which enjoys a sale three or four times as large as the *Times*; but how long it will maintain its position against the *Daily News*, now that is also a cheap paper, is hard to determine. The *Daily News* and *Morning Star*, were our steady friends during the war, and did more than can be stated in brief to keep the popular voice in favor of Union and emancipation. The Times persistently opposed the repeal of the stamp and paper duties, as they dreaded a free press. In this respect they are the counterparts of the American Democracy.

TAE PING WANGISM.

For more than twenty years the reading world has been startled at the progress of rebellion in China. The Emperor of the Sun, the Moon and the Stars has lasted sundry edicts, in which he has consigned the rebels to the lowermost of the seven shoes of torment the Chinese believe in. When congratulations have been issued that the rebellion has been crushed, there has shortly been a resurrection of rebellion, and the Emperor has issued a new edict. When for a quarter of a century rebellion has existed in a country, it may be considered chronic; more especially when late reports show that there are not much hopes of crushing out the rebellion, or of the insurgents taking the capital.

In China, the rebels against constituted authority are radicals, the higher powers conservatives. TAE PING WANG was the great chieftain of the rebellion and promulgated ideas as radical as say to be found in the New Testament. Indeed a perusal of the sayings and doings of TAE PING WANG would lead the majority of the radical school to believe he was right and all else wrong. The chief of the rebellion pleaded for full and free exercise of religious opinion, claimed inspiration, and appealed as much to religious fanaticism as to the patriotism of the Celestials. The length of time rebellion has been in existence, leads strangers to suppose that the Empire will eventually succumb to the rebels. Not so those professing competency to judge. In the northwest of that vast Empire, the royal troops have been eminently successful. The leaders have been captured and a clean sweep made of the opposing forces. Prisons of TE and TAE have been taken and their followers slain. Not more than two weeks later, the rebels, having recovered from their defeat, dashed across two provinces and appeared within one day's march of Pekin.

As soon as the news reached the Emperor, he was exceedingly wroth, and proceeded to inflict vengeance on the commander who had allowed the rebels to approach the capital. His two-eyed peacock plume was ordered to be plucked away, his yellow robe to be stripped off, and his heir military rank of Captain of the Imperial Horse Guards revoked.

The Imperial army hastened out to meet the rebels who returned. Those who were in favor of the Imperialists say that the insurrections of the rebels is not revolution, but plunder. It is singular that the Imperial Court does not see the advantages railroads and telegraphic communication would give in combating enemies. If the rebellion in China has the effect of increasing the means of communication, no wise believe, it will be one of the greatest blessings to "Flowery Land."

The Copperhead Programme in the South.

It is asserted on good grounds that the scheme of the Southern States is to hold elections for Presidential electors in direct defiance of the constitutions and laws of the States recently organized under the reconstruction acts of Congress. Their avowed theory is, that if upon counting the votes in the electoral college it should appear that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency would have the majority provided the votes cast under the Southern constitutions of 1865 were recognized as the valid votes of the States, Johnson will vacate his office in favor of the Democratic candidate, and Chief Justice Chase will administer the oath of office to him as President of the United States in his connection the Washington Chronicle remarks:

> We do not charge to the Committee of Congress, which has the matter in charge, any intention to recognize the validity of the rebel governments, but we do charge that the Democratic party, in the event of the election of a President by the votes of the rebel States, will so construe the law as to recognize the validity of those votes, and will count them for the Democratic candidate. This is no conjecture, but a statement of fact. We have it from the highest authority that the Democratic party has determined upon this course, and that it proposes to carry it out. We know that it proposes to count the votes of the rebel States, and that it will do so on the ground that they are the votes of States duly recognized by the Government of the United States. We know that it proposes to count them in this connection the Washington Chronicle remarks.

The Pendleton Wigwam.

New York appears to have a pretty clear conception of the power of the Pendleton secret, to which we have called attention in another place. They propose building a wigwam to accommodate them. It might be already provided with considerable danger to the secret and the public, if the lambs were allowed to come in with the wolves. Things will be safer in the wigwam of their fathers, but into a special place, known as the Pendleton Wigwam, where they will be ready to march, shout, or go through muscular exercise against all comers, and demonstrate the prowess of the West. There is a consolation: the lambs will have settled quarters. Now in those who dare to intrude there; and it might be wise to the lambs if they stayed from the fold. Thanks are due for the consideration that proposed a wigwam, in which we hope the secret will remain safe.

Erie and Her Manufactures.

The Board of Trade of our beautiful Lake city, Erie, are engaged in making investigations as to how they can advance the manufacturing interests of that place. Committees on various branches of industry are at work, and two have already reported verbally. That on the manufacture of locks and shoes reported favorably, setting forth that Erie possesses many advantages over the Eastern towns in that branch of manufacture, but that it could only be prosecuted by capitalists. The committee on the subject of iron manufactures and blast furnaces made an interesting report, a dispatch being read from H. Rawle, from Pittsburgh, stating that an experienced rolling mill man would build a mill in Erie if the citizens would furnish reasonable aid.

A Schoolmaster Driven from Tennessee.

The cowardly supporters of what they call Southern rights have taken vengeance in Sevierville, Tennessee, on Mr. Isaac M. Sawyer, late of Kingston, Tennessee, who was a teacher under a commission from the American missionary Association. He was driven away because he was a teacher of a nigger school, a Yankee, and his presence in town could not be tolerated. Mr. Sawyer was badly used and left the place after forty days. There was great rejoicing when he was gone. The inhabitants have not obtained much of a victory, for a military force will at once be sent among them and Union men will be protected, even at the point of the bayonet.

Because the people of Hayti cannot and fight amongst themselves, it is the views argued that the negroes are not fit for self government. As well say the same thing respecting this nation, for we waged amongst ourselves for four years. As well say as of the wars of the Puritans in England when they overthrew the House of Stuart. Was France not fit for self government when she established the Republic and since when Napoleon I. "put crowned possession of the throne by coup d'etat?

Talent has a more pleasing side to the American factory district than that presented in the report of the Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on the mortality amongst the young persons employed. In Lowell, there are published seventeen daily papers, and not counting those received by mails to regular subscribers, weekly 12,000 periodicals, divided thus: Forty papers, 3,850; religious papers, 1,000; and political weeklies, 916. Lowell has a reading community.

Ten days of another revolution in Mexico are said to be scarcely well founded. Freedom and Peace claims the privilege of nominating its own ministry, whereby he conflicts with the Judges of the Supreme Court, but no serious difficulty is apprehended.

The wheat crop of California is very promising, and the yield is estimated one-third greater than in 1867. The Pacific coast generally presents a similar prospect. If nothing happens, the era of cheap bread is at hand.

Tuskegee, Cambridge University did LL. D. honors to Longfellow. The Yale Chancellor made a speech, and the American poet received the congratulations of that ancient seat of learning.

It is much too soon to talk about removing the capital. The time may come when a city in the center of the continent is the metropolis, and then there may be more excitement about the task to remove the capital.

It is time that the Alaska business was settled. If we want to keep faith with Russia, retain possession, we must pay. If not, we must convey to the original owners.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

Smith & Fort's Locomotive and General Machine Works.

To people outside of the mechanical world and especially those who have only a vague idea of the term "motive power," a remark among the manufacturing establishments of Pittsburgh, with an intelligent guide, could not fail to prove highly interesting and instructive. We say this in the face of the fact (susceptible of demonstration) that the knowledge of life, rather than the necessaries, attracts the attention of a large portion of the public. Lawgiver Laura Matilda, who has scarcely energy sufficient to express her great admiration for the rare love entertained to her in species, or the equally aimless Adolphus Fitzsmyth whose attention is divided between his moustache, hands and wearing apparel, are not exactly the kind of people one would propose to entertain with an explanation of the construction of a coal roof. That and other delightful morsels depending upon mere trifles which we find throughout nature could scarcely be classed among the enjoyments we would undertake to share with the class alluded to any more than we would attempt to discuss the impeachment question with a Digger Indian, lest we might experience the mortifying sensation which overpowered a London poet, whose grandiloquent description of a sun rise induced a Cockney friend to drag himself out of his bed at 4 (in the Cockney's eyes,) superlatively ridiculous hour, in order to witness "the phenomena," and who, after gazing sleepily at the movements of old Sol as he lifted his disc above the horizon, exclaimed pettishly, "O, is that all! I thought it went up like a rocket."

It is not our intention to manufacture a locomotive in this article, referring the curious minded on this point to the life of George Stephenson, where, for the ten thousandth time, they will find wherein the greatest achievements in the world's history are made up of trifles. Those who have been and are still interested in the development and progress of the manufacturing interests of the city, however, will nevertheless learn something from the following description of

A MODEL ESTABLISHMENT

in which the great specialty aimed at is the manufacture of light locomotives. Among all the vast number of locomotive shops in the city, very few possess the facilities for the construction of locomotives. Owing to this and other reasons, this branch of engine work is usually regarded as a distinct feature, requiring special tools and appliances in order to render the business profitable in a pecuniary point of view. We took nothing in saying, however, that there is a prospect that ere long Pittsburgh locomotives will become as well and favorably known as Pittsburgh locks.

Pittsburgh has built its ships as well as its steamboats—hundreds of thousands of tons of Pittsburgh machinery has been employed in bringing the treasures of land earth to the surface, and we have every reason to believe that our long Pittsburgh machinery, in the shape of locomotives will convey the treasures to market. Already a number of small locomotives have been constructed in various establishments in this city, and recently we passed a morning profitably in an establishment expressly designed for the manufacture of small locomotives for coal pits, iron works, &c., where luck is inadmissible. Smith & Foster's Locomotive Works, the establishment alluded to, is located in South Pittsburgh, on Bingham street, above Third. Upon entering the establishment, we proceeded straightway to the apartment occupied by

THE SUPERINTENDENT

Whom we found employed in making designs for a piece of work which we will allude to hereafter, and whom we found not only "across table," but accommodating. From what we have observed in our rambles through our manufacturing establishments, we have come to regard the draughtsman as the pivot of the same, and not unfrequently we have found him filling the duties of captain and clerk. It is here that every plate, lever, wheel, axle, pin, bolt and nut is originated. The finely proportioned locomotive you admired the other day was pleasingly developed in the form of a clever draught on tracing tablets of bad shellac shape, or tracing cloth not drawn deliberately and deftly designed, with his small box of drawing instruments every part and parcel of the magnificent structure which whirls mountains across continents, diffusing civilization with every revolution of its gayly painted wheels. From the draughtsman the design passes into

THE PATTERN SHOP,

Where three parts intended to be made of cast iron are first shaped in wood, a work which requires an intimate knowledge of mechanical principles, and which is performed with dexterity in handling the plane and chisel. We observed in the draughtsman's apartment a case of drawers reaching from the floor to the ceiling, made for the safe keeping of the various designs, which are lettered and numbered in such a manner that, whenever occasion requires, they can be found at a moments' notice. Both in the Pattern Shop we found the patterns of every variety and size registered in such a manner that they were arranged in the shape of a letter could place their hand upon them in an instant saving of time and trouble. We found the same order and system in

THE MACHINE SHOP,

Where are noticed among other things a peculiarity in the construction of the tools employed differing materially from those employed in the construction of stationary engines or ordinary machine work. Without attempting a description of those tools, we cannot resist the temptation to describe, in a brief way, their nature. Upon a single bed formed as an "endless railway," stands a number of tools, the interior size, proportions and bearings of an excavator without the aid of any other instruments in the same manner a full set of crank pins can be made from a single bar scarcely longer than a man's hand. We observed a milling machine in operation which cuts grooves of any required shape, either inside of, or over an arch, and in any conceivable shape, upon a plain or perfectly level surface. A machine destroying very small space, which turns a bolt and also cuts the thread upon it, struck us as something rather novel. Here, however, it was in perfect keeping with planers, which planes iron almost as fast as a man could handle a jack plane, and machines constructed in such a manner as to cut a bolt of any required length, varying from an inch to thirty feet. In this last mentioned machine the bolt passes through a steam cylinder, in which the steam is fastened, and which can readily be adjusted to contain all sizes required of thickness. Not far from the bolt cutter our attention was attracted to a planer which will plane anything, from one to six feet in width and height, and thirty feet long, designed for planing the frames for locomotives. A portable drill (which might also with propriety be termed a universal drill) which drills a hole upwards, downwards, right, left, diagonally. In short, in any possible direction, easily arranged, and occupying small compass, struck us as the summit of perfection. Any one conversant with machinery will at once perceive the satisfaction resulting from the introduction of a tool of this description, which adapts itself to the work precisely as the human arm and hand bends itself. We counted eleven lathes (three of which will swing from thirty to fifty six inches), four planers, two slotting machines (one very large), one large punching machine, which, with drill presses, shaping and centering machines in addition to those already mentioned, forms a most complete establishment for the construction of the work proposed.

Standing near the largest machines were lay-outs whereon were large and complete drawings of the work to be done, in full view, and giving continual views of various sections for the convenience of the workmen, who, after examining the drawing, experience no difficulty in comprehending exactly the object and method of making the work allotted to them.

Attached to each bench is a tool drawer, in which to deposit the tools. Here there is neither borrowing nor lending; each workman obtains the necessary tools for his work, is responsible for them, and takes pride in keeping them in order. More than once we have been amused at the evidences of pride on the part of the workmen of the shops when speaking of their tools.

THE TOOL ROOM,

Adjoining the draughtsman's room is the tool room, in which drills, dies, taps, saws, rivets, and gauges of every description are arranged in regular order in racks and upon shelves. This room is in charge of the time-keeper, who keeps an exact account of the material and tools furnished in the hands. The system upon which the establishment is conducted enables the proprietors to ascertain, in a very few minutes, the total cost of a new piece of work, the cost of the material, or the cost of the labor. By coming to a single book, a single page exhibits these items in the construction of a locomotive in a manner which enables the proprietors to feel the confidence inspired by the fact that they have their business literally at their finger's ends.

SIXTEEN CARRIED OUT.

We have now no hesitation in saying that a machine shop can be kept in perfect order, thoroughly clean, and still turn out all the work the utmost ingenuity can extract from a given capacity. A well dressed lady may walk through Smith & Porter's machine shop without soiling her dress either upon an oil-blotched floor or by coming in contact with odds and ends in the shape of unsightly lumps of iron. Upon each floor dumb waiters and speaking trumpets communicate with the remainder of the establishment. An adjustable windlass lifts and lowers all the material and bulky articles manufactured, or to be repaired, from one department to the other. Essential pulleys elevate and sustain all the heavy articles, swinging them on and off the machines like so many trifles. A section of a hose in each department lessens the risk incurred from fire, and, as though this were not sufficient, a number of water buckets are hung upon hooks around the walls in each story. The entire establishment is heated by steam, outside of the forging room there is not a fire in the establishment.

THE FORGING ROOM

Contains four fires, a large trip hammer, straightening plate, &c., for the completion of the work performed in this department. Adjoining the forge room are the grind stones. The proprietors, we may state have adopted a method for finishing straight steel or iron bars, such as rollers, rests, &c., differing materially from that commonly applied.

CHARACTER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORK.

We have stated that the aim of the establishment is to manufacture small locomotives. All the machinery, tools, &c., were constructed with special reference to this branch of manufacture; there is nothing, however, to prevent the proprietors from making the largest locomotives. We examined a locomotive which stood upon the ground floor weighing about seven tons, which for strength, elegance, and fine finish will compare favorably with anything in the shape of a locomotive built elsewhere, and differs only from the locomotives in general use in the matter of size. A ten ton tank colliery locomotive constructed for a coal company at New Castle, Pa., and another for Keeling & Co., of Birmingham, give every satisfaction to the parties employing them. The locomotives we examined was constructed for Messrs. Ingram & Kennedy, of Eau Claire county, Wisconsin, and will remain in the shop some weeks before it is shipped.

A very diminutive, yet powerful little locomotive is now being constructed for the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown. The proportions of this locomotive will convince railroad men and engineers generally, that 'some things can be done as well as others;' the locomotive in question is four feet eleven inches from the track to the top of the smoke stack, twelve feet long and three feet wide. (We submit to our many readers the following calculation:—Let mechanical friends generally, if this does not strike them as "crowding the mourners?" To make a five-inch axle with eccentrics and bearings capable of working freely in the space of three feet requires close calculating.)

A very "useful little thing to have about a shop" is a hoisting engine which two men can lift and carry easily, and which, unless we are mistaken will eventually take the place of the old-fashioned "nigger." Small "but powerfully useful." We observed one in operation which made upwards of a thousand revolutions a minute. We know whereof we are speaking, and refer castors to the establishment, where they can judge for themselves.

The engineers is largely engaged in the manufacture of stationary engines and general machinery. Among the latter we may mention an immense punching machine made in these works for a neighboring establishment, which punches four holes at once through cold iron bars, each hole upwards of an inch in diameter, and a genuine novelty in the shape of a rotary nail machine which makes sixteen nails at a single revolution, and thirty-two revolutions in one minute, or at the rate of three hundred thousand per day.

While in the establishment we examined a new coal mining machine, the invention of one of the proprietors, which will recommend itself to any intelligent mechanic, and which, unless we are very much mistaken, will add no little to the fame of Pittsburgh as a school for mechanics. This invention possesses the following advantages: It is simple in its construction, is self-adjusting, requires no attention, has neither spring, bolt or nut used inside of the cylinder, and saves from thirty to forty per cent. in friction; at the same time it is the lightest head in use. It is constructed in such a manner that the vapor or condensed steam within the recess acts constantly just where it is needed as a cushion. Actual experience demonstrates that it is a perfectly balanced piston. Sixteen months trial in a horizontal engine with a twenty-two inch cylinder, and forty-two inch stroke, making eighty revolutions in a minute should certainly be termed a fair test. This packing is put in all the engines manufactured in this establishment. Several of the largest manufacturing establishments in the city, perceiving the advantages possessed by this packing, have adopted it in their improved machinery, while about it is rapidly winning its way into favor.

Several locomotive shops in the East and a number of master mechanics have also contracted to adopt the packing in their own shops or factories. Further comment is unnecessary.

"The superintendent is Mr. A. A. Stilwell recently from the shops of the R. I. Railroad at Chicago."

Vinnie Ream, Wooley and the Statue of Lincoln.

In sugine Wooley shut up in a room with an unfinished statue of Lincoln? Not having any other suitable place in which to deposit Wooley, the commissioners, he was locked up in a room sacred to the skill and craft of Vinnie Ream, who has had a capital haul from the National Treasury for not making the statue of Lincoln.

About two years ago, after much debate and strong opposition from Mr. Sumner and all the other Congressmen who know-nothing art, the contract for a statue in marble of Lincoln was given to Miss Ream, the cost to be $10,000, half of which was to be paid when the model should be fairly under way. The $5,000 was paid a long time ago, but for what reason is unknown to most people. The statue has stood in one corner of the room occupied by Miss Ream for at least a year and a half, and during that time I have not known of the slightest perceptible improvement. Every day found the little lady engaged in the same corner of the room, bandaged and propped and surrounded like a mummy, looking about as much like Lincoln as the Egyptian specimens in the Smithsonian Institute. But no progress was noticed. Visitors were told each day, in the most winning manner, that the artist was getting along famously with the statue, but despite the assistance of Mr. Mills, who also has a studio in the Capitol, the idol did not grow in human semblance.

The patience of Congress was exhausted. They ordered Vinnie to quit, and then the cry arose that the statue would be spoiled. Congress did not heed. "Everything belonging to the artist was taken from the room except the statue, and that was left as a monument, a ghost to frighten nervous women and children. Wooley was incarcerated in this dungeon, which is furnished with carved oak and walnut furniture, marble mantel, the floor covered with broussels carpet, and having other appointments in proportion to a prison. Vinnie is actually one of the pleasantest and most cheerful in the capitol, having no more the appearance of a cell than any parlor in the North."

When Wooley was set at liberty from this beautiful dungeon? several Congressmen determined to look at the Zauthe. And they found the body unfinished and "that the head the only part left uncovered, was nothing more nor less than an old plaster-paris cast of Mr. Lincoln's head, spliced on to the nondescript shoulders, and covered with a thin layer of goodwilling clay to conceal its whiteness. As for the body, adepts say that there is not a month's work on it altogether. And this is the statue of Lincoln authorized by Congress to be made, at a cost of $10,000 to the Government, half of which has been paid, and upon which two years' time has been spent? At the same rate of progress, to model the statue in clay would take ten years, it would take two years to cast it in plaster, and the balance of the artist's life to transfer it to marble. Such deception is simply a swindle, if not downright robbery."

Miss Ream had a nice job and did not wish to be disturbed. There are plenty of other evidences of the skill of Miss Ream in the old hall of the house; and it is suggested that the humbug previously exposed. The authorities in Canada persist in asserting that a Fenian raid will shortly be made, and arrangements have been promptly made in case of an attack. Nothing is more certain than the determination of our government to prevent any large organized attack. The Fenians may, for a few hours, harrass the Canadians on the borders, but that will be all. The emigrants, the bulk of them, who arrive in Canada, are in a thoroughly destitute condition, and the government have to take charge of them. Young girls, who come out as servants, find ready employment, but the same good fortune does not attend the males. The immigrants do not feel inclined to take advantage of the land offers that the government make, and it is supposed, that some of the farmers already on the land will be those who will benefit by the liberal offers of the government.

By the description of Charles Ulrich, the famous counterfeiter, he must be really a smart man. He has counterfeited more than any other man in the States, committed bigamy three or four times, and broken jail many times. He is said to have been the forger of the seven-thirty bonds, about which such a pow-wow was made in Washington a short time ago. Charles is now in safe custody at Cincinnati, but we know not for how long, as he nearly made a successful attempt to break jail again last Monday. His custody this time appears to be the result of jealousy amongst his fellow.

A Roman Catholic Council.

An authoritative announcement has been made that the Pope was recently engaged in deliberation respecting a Grand Conference or General Council of the entire Catholic Church throughout the world. The Conference is to be held in Rome during next winter, or it may possibly be deferred until the winter of 1869-70, owing to the difficulties and delays attending the convocation of members from all parts of the world. It will be deliberative in its character, and will be the first General Council of the Catholic Church that has been held since the famous Council of Trent. The objects of the New General Council are said to be political rather than religious. The Church is to take ground once for all against the alleged infidel and revolutionary tendencies of the times, and interpose as a bulwark against anarchy and the dissolution of society. Such, at least, are the objects of the Council as announced by Cardinal Manning, in England.

The Weather and the Crops.

The cold, backward spring weather, which so seriously interfered with the operations of farmers and gardeners, has been succeeded by a season of unexampled fructification. During the past ten days vegetation has advanced with wonderful rapidity, and the indications favor an average yield of vegetables, fruits, grain and grass. The greatest apprehensions were felt for the corn crop, but the late cool weather, owing to the delay in planting, but the present warm, sunshiny weather, with its intervening showers, is bringing it forward very rapidly, and there is no reason to doubt that it will be fully ripened before the fall frosts set in.

The wheat still promises a good yield—much better than the average in this section of the State. The warm, dry weather, is seasonable for this grain, being necessary for its proper ripening. It is later than usual, and very little cutting will be done before the Fourth of July. The crop is short as yet, but with seasonable rains will give a full crop—perhaps above the average. Many of our farmers, in past years, sold out their reserve supplies of wheat too soon, and this year they held over considerable quantities until the condition of the new crop could be determined with reasonable accuracy. Although in doing so they followed the dictates of wisdom, yet they are likely to lose by the operation, as they could have disposed of red winter wheat, some three weeks ago, at from $2 75 to $2 80 per bushel, which is now a drug at $2 25. But they have no reason to complain at this, since the decline is caused by the prospects of an abundant yield, which will bring large profits to them. Rye and barley will produce more than an average yield.

The potatoe crop looks unusually well, and the quantity planted far exceeds that of any previous year. In favorable localities the early varieties are now in blossom, and if the crop matures well the yield will be so abundant that consumers may reasonably anticipate low prices during the coming fall and winter. At present the quantity of potatoes in the country and in store, is sufficient to supply the consumptive demand, at current rates, until the new crop is put on the market.

The fruit crop, in Allegheny and adjoining counties, will probably fall below the average. Apples will be rather scarce, although in certain localities the yield will be fair. The peach crop will also be light. The yield of small fruits will be fair. Straw berries are now in the market, and are abundant and cheap. All kinds of garden vegetables are plentiful, and such prices which places them within the reach of the poorest families.

Canadian Affairs.

From letters from Canada, we glean that the High Church Party are opposed to the severance of the Church in Ireland from the State. These partisans aver that such a course will be the downfall of Protestantism in Ireland. But it was perceptible that a more democratic feeling prevailed in the Synod that lately met than has been previously evinced. The authorities in Canada persist in asserting that a Fenian raid will shortly be made, and arrangements have been promptly made in case of an attack. Nothing is more certain than the determination of our government to prevent any large organized attack. The Fenians may, for a few hours, harrass the Canadians on the borders, but that will be all. The emigrants, the bulk of them, who arrive in

The Daily Commercial

PUBLISHED BY

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THE PENNSYLVANIA CRISIS.

Annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

[illegible]

The annual session of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. for Pennsylvania, held at Williamsport, convening [illegible], was one of great interest and of much importance. The attendance was large, and the various portions of the State were well represented.

The city of Williamsport is one of the handsomest in the State, and the kind accommodations of the host added. The "Herdic House" is one of the best and largest in Pennsylvania, and many of the delegates made their lodgings at that place.

The Grand Lodge was called to order at ten o'clock, on the 16th inst., by Rev. J. P. McMaster, of Altoona, G. W. C. T., and the various officers of the Grand Lodge were found in their places, with the exception of the G. W. Chaplain, who was removed to another State.

The Committee on Credentials reported an aggregate of upwards of 200 delegates, and these were in the room in session as the Grand Lodge began. The same continued to arrive until the last day of the session.

The report of the G. W. C. T. was received with marked attention, and it proved the cause for the G. Lodge having been declared flourishing the past, and an increase of membership of not less than 20,000.

The report of the G. W. S. showed well for the finances of the Order.

The G. W. C. T., of the Order was present and was received with G. T. honors.

The chief officer of the Order for North America, J. H. Gross, of Massachusetts, was present and added greatly to the interest of the session. He gave an illustration of the universal work for the benefit of the many who were born in attendance.

Scranton was selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting, but the choice is a good one.

The Rev. J. R. McFarren, of Altoona, for the past one years at the head of the order, positively declined further nomination, as it was the want of many to continue him in G. W. C. T. The officers elect are:

Hon. S. B. Chase, G. W. C. T.
A. Snyder, G. W. Counselor.
Maggie M. Kerr, G. W. V. T.
Rev. T. W. Wilson, G. W. S.
E. S. King, G. W. T.
Rev. Calvin B. Patton, G. W. C.
Steven S. Stanton, G. W. M.
Rev. J. P. McMaster, G. W. C.
J. E. Simonds, G. W. I. G.
Wm. J. Ritter, G. W. O. G.
Representatives to R. W. G. L. are: Rev. J. S. McMurray, Miss Sallie Gamble, J. H. Gross, Hon. James Buck, Altoona; Gen. Patton, Capt. E. B. Ranch, Miss Beckham, Rev. Jos. A. Davidson.

The Rhode Island is to be continued, and in future issued twice per month. Edited by Miss L. Kirk Wright.

The State Lecturers, Eastman, Davidson and Roberts, received a vote of thanks for their efficient labors the past year, and they have been appointed to work.

The meeting G. W. C. T. received a vote of thanks for his able services in the chair, and votes of thanks were given the various railroads for the liberal terms which they tendered, in the case of half fare tickets.

There were several public meetings held in the city during the evenings of the session. In one of these the best speech delivered was by H. D. McGarr, Esq., of Pittsburgh. This gentleman was spoken of as the coadjutor for the position of G. W. C. T., and received a very handsome vote. The best, and most witty and cutting one of Hon. S. B. Chase certainly intensifies with a large majority, but I venture to predict that Mr. McGarr will get a winning vote at a future day. The entire session was harmonious.

Truancy.

IRON LANCASTER, PA.

The City and its Manufactures—Wheatland—Mr. Buchanan's Late Affairs.

Reading Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

Lancaster, June 15, 1868.

Let me tell the thousands of readers of the Commercial that Lancaster is one of the most enterprising, thrifty and clean places in the land. With a population of almost or quite forty-five, one would suppose that good government would exist without many obstacles, but such is not the case. The city is not governed and orderly. Among other manufactories here are five extensive cotton factories, which employ about one thousand hands, and turn out an immense quantity of muslin and similar goods. I have a reporter in every one of these establishments, and turn out an immense quantity of muslin and similar goods. I have a reporter in every one of these establishments, and turn out an immense quantity of muslin and similar goods.

As this short interest is directed toward "Wheatland," the home of the late James Buchanan, once President of this great land of ours, I will devote a few lines to it. Wheatland will become the "Mecca" of modern democracy as not altogether inconsistent, at least with the principles of democracy, as it is a rich, attractive country, and how Mr. Buchanan spent the decline of his surrounded by the comforts of life, and the luxuries of life, and the wealth of his country, and the wealth of his country, and the wealth of his country

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Murder by Poison.

Late Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.

Arguments of W. T. Haines, Esq. and District Attorney Duff.

Charge of His Honor, Judge Shaw.

Common Pleas Trial List for To-Day

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judge Sterrett and Shaw.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett and Shaw.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

The Burning Convent at the Sink.

The National Co-operative Foundry Association.

Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce.

Runaway in Birmingham—Horse Killed.

Police Intelligence.

Drowned in the Monongahela River.

Road House Burnt.

Police Intelligence.

The Boat Race—Excitement in the City.

Police Intelligence.

Thousands Remain Victims.

Contemptuous.

Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce.

Police Intelligence.

A Better Dinner Pill

A Range of Lots on Snyder Street.

Old Folks Concert.

Dr. Ahern, Eye and Ear Surgeon and Physician for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, office 116 Smithfield street.

Thousands Remain Victims.

Police Intelligence.

Runaway in Birmingham—Horse Killed.

Sanitas Smallman Cordial.

Thousands Remain Victims.

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.

Successors to S. JONES & Co.,

Cor. Fourth and Wood Sts.,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

7-30'S CONVERTED

INTO THE

New 5-20 Coupon Bond

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

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BANKERS

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

City of Pittsburgh 7 Per Cent.

Water Loan Extension Bonds

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY TAXATION.

FOR SALE AT

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 18, 1868.

There is no new feature in the money market to-day. In all departments business has quickened, but little activity is expected until the indications of the incoming crops and the demands for approaching autumn's trade are more fully developed. The banks have nearly all their unemployed balances in government securities, and are not in a condition to discount commercial paper, even if there were any offering. Some of our manufacturers seem to think that a large proportion of the capital of these institutions are employed in governments that is inconsistent with the implied duty which they owe to the public. But it is idle to declaim against this conduct on their part. Banks are generally managed in the interest of the stockholders, and it is unreasonable to expect them to employ their money in less remunerative investments, in order to promptly pay interest, if investments pay better just now than commercial paper, and bank officers are anxious to employ their funds so as to swell as much as possible their dividends.

Gold was excited to-day, and was firm at about 140¾. The only rational explanation of this slight higher price is thought to be found in the sudden revival of a very active speculation in the gold room, after a prolonged period of dullness, backed by large means and abundant facilities for pushing up the sales and compelling the bearish interest in the market to pay dearly for the use of gold for each delivery. The Treasury office will probably anticipate, by a few days, the July interest, when the coupons have been examined or the coupon signed for the registered dividends, but this contingency has already been largely discounted by the buyers of gold for a higher prices. Whether they will be able to help up all that comes out of the Treasury before and after the first of July is the question now on trial in the gold room.

—The Government securities to-day were less active, and there was a market decline in prices.

James T. Brady & Co., Bankers, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, furnish the annexed comparative range of prices for government securities:

—The New York railway share market is without material change. Prices were well sustained, Reading sold up to 100½. In the absence of important orders from outsiders, the transactions are chiefly restricted to regular dealers, who appear to have sufficient control over prices to prevent any considerable decline of those in which they are particularly interested, and are enabled at times to cause an advance in nominal values of a few of the most active shares.

The following comparative statement, furnished by J. W. Kennedy, Broker, 90 Fourth street, shows the range of prices for the past week at the New York Stock Boards:

—Yesterday, the chief interest in the share market for the day was in Chicago and Northwestern, the dealings in the common and preferred stocks being large.

A dividend on each stock had been announced, payable the 20th instant, of ten per cent. in stock, the books closing this afternoon.

Before any certificates had been presented, an injunction was served commanding the officers of the company to refrain from delivering the shares thus ordered as dividend.

The sales of the stock, therefore, were ex dividend, and dividend on the prices being for preferred 76¾, 76¾, 77, 76½, ex dividend, and at 76, dividend on; and for the common, 48¾, 48¾, 48¾, ex dividend, and at 49, dividend on.

But little information is to be obtained in regard to the injunction from those who know the most of it, but the occurrence adds to the elegant of dealings in those stocks managed through the law courts.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Thursday Evening, June 18, 1868.

There is no change in the general markets worthy of special notice. We can report a fair home demand for most of the leading articles, but there is no disposition to operate for export, and as a consequence we have no round lot operations to report. Flour and wheat are again dull and lower in Chicago and we have to report a corresponding result here.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Dairy packed butter is quoted at 30@35c, with a very fair demand.

BEANS—Unchanged and dull.

BROOM-CORN—Quiet and dull, and we continue to quote at 12 for small lots of peach blows in store. New crop are quoted at 8@9c in prospect, according to quality.

BUTTER—Is dull but unchanged; sales of splendid prime country on wharf at $30 c. Wagon may be quoted at 28 cents.

CHEESE—Western Reserve is in demand at 20 for full cream; slight decline for white. Cows is dull but unchanged; we continue to quote at 18@19c for full cheese, and at 16@17 for part. Oats quiet and unchanged; buyers on track, and the same advance for sellers. No change in market.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull, may be quoted nominally at 6@8c for apples, and 11@12c for peaches.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and while the market is dull and weak, with a drooping tendency, prices are without material change. We quote superfine at $6 50@7 00 for spring wheat, $7@8 for wheat wheat, and $8@9 for choice family brands. Winter wheat, extra, $9. Rye Flour, $8@9.

APPLE BUTTER—Held by jobbers at 40@45 cents per gallon, as to qual ity.

BROOM-CORN—Sales of No. 2 reported at $2 50.

Hurl—Sales at $2 @ ton.

FEATHERS—Are quiet and unchanged at 45@47½ for choice mixed Western, and 50@55 for extra.

GRAIN—Corn is dull and weak; sales in store at $1 20@1 30.

LARD OIL—Is quiet and unchanged at 95@1 20 for No. 2, and $1 30@1 40 for No. 1.

FISH—Mackerel is quiet but steady at 12½c for shore No. 3; $17 for extra shore and fleet fish; 17½c for No. 2 shore; $15 for fleet and shore do; 12½c for No. 1 shore; $13 for fleet and shore do; 11½c for No. 2 large; $12 for extra large; and $11 for No. 3 large.

Coffee at Rio Janeiro.

The circular of Wright & Co., dated Rio Janeiro, May 6, says there are reports in circular of 251 sch., the market has continued to gain strength, and notwithstanding the comparatively limited sales which the interior has been enabled to make, the stock of coffee has been substantially reduced, from 200 to 400 reis per 10 kilos on the highest grades, and of course more on the lower grades, and the market closes with a very firm tone, and we feel confident that the stock now in the hands of the trade is not large enough for the demand which is about to spring up, and we look for a further advance in prices. Exchange is unchanged, and quoted at 27d. Freights to Europe are unchanged, and quoted at 30s. Freights to the United States are unchanged, and quoted at 60c. Sales of the week, 30,000 bags, viz.: 20,000 bags Rio, 5,000 bags Victoria, and 5,000 bags Campos.

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator.